The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 559.

WASHINGTON.

Radical Opposition to General Amnesty.

American Vessels Under Foreign Registers.

The Tennessee Reconstruction Movement.

Continued Protests Against the Funding Bill.

Progress of the Tariff and Tax Bills.

The Thomas Memorial Services.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

OPPOSITION TO GENERAL AMNESTY.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It was only two weeks ago that the President informed Senators that as soon as Georgia was admitted, and the work of reconstruction finished up, he should send a message to Congress recommending general amnesty to all participants in the late rebellion. The Republican politicians are bringing to bear all the influence in their power to cause him to postpone his purpose in this regard, and may accomplish their purpose. The opposition takes the usual form, charging that the late rebels are as disloyal as ever. It is estimated that the number of persons still disfranchised under the Fourteenth amendment from all State and Federal offices amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand.

PROTECTION OR THE FLAG.

An interesting question, arising from the course pursued by some shipping merchants during the war, has just been submitted to the Government. It appears that while the Confederate cruisers Sumeandoah and Alabama were ravaging on the ocean, quite a number of vessels with American registers found it necessary, in order to keep their trade, to surrender their registers and take one from Great Britain or France. They have for the most part, since the war, desired to change back again and sail under the American flag, but have been unable to do so under the general law. The Treasury authorities have been appealed to from time to time to recommend Congress to grant the relief needed, but it seems to have been rather a delicate matter, the officials considering, as a general rule, that the vessels in question should have stood by the American flag. However, the question is to be brought at once by the parties interested to the attention of Congress, and the passage of an act solicited that it will not necessitate an appeal for such case.

RECONSTRUCTION OF TENNESSEE.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, did not put in an appearance before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, owing to illness, but the committee heard Judge Lee, of Nashville, against the proposed interference by Congress. He construed the testimony of previous witnesses that the State as a general thing was in a peaceable condition, though he admitted some outrages were committed, but he believed they were nearly all traceable to a class of idle, vagabond negroes, who disguised themselves as Ku-klux and roamed about, pillaging people of their own color as well as white people. Members of the Tennessee delegation who were present denied this, and asked Judge Lee for proof. General Stokes confronted him with letters reciting outrages which did not appear to have been committed that way, but Judge Lee insisted on his statements. The committee will decide nothing till Gov. Senter is heard.

THE FUNDING BILL

remains untouched in the Ways and Means Committee, and there seems to be no desire to report it until the House disposes of the tariff. To-day additional memorials from Western towns and cities were received, protesting against the compulsory bank feature of the bill, and declaring that, if it passes, it will be of great injury to the business of that section. Hon. Amos Walker appeared before the House Banking Committee to-day and made an argument against the bill, so that this committee might understand the situation fully when the time comes to discuss it in the House. He looked upon the compulsory section as virtual repudiation and declared that, if it became a law, it would ruin many of the banks, especially those that had a good many loans out, which they would be obliged to call in, but which, in turn, would inflict very serious injury upon the borrowers of the business community.

AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided to-day to report a joint resolution authorizing the President to furnish a naval or other steamer, and [illegible] for a voyage into the arctic regions, under command of Captain C. F. Hall, and to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, in paying the necessary expenses of said voyage. A similar appropriation is pending in the House committee.

RECIPROCITY.

General Butler made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in behalf of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the people of Prince Edward's Island. He proposed that there should be, as a general thing, a uniform exchange, the principle of that Island supplying us with their articles of production, and we in turn furnishing them with articles which they consume, duty free. It does not appear that the committee have a general reciprocity question under consideration, but it was declared that this argument seemed to be made in the interest of New England.

RAILROADS.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report a bill to reconstruct, with $4,000,000 of capital, the Kansas, Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, to enable the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, both of Kansas, to unite upon a single track through the Indian Territory, to reach the Gulf. The directors and officers are authorized to meet in Boston. Nothing but the right of way is given in the bill. There are no land grants or money or subsidies.

THE TARIFF BILL

made good progress in the House to-day. Another long discussion arose on the duty on clarified sugar, and finally, by a majority of two, it was changed from three to two and a half cents per pound. The Ways and Means do not fear but that when the bill comes into the House the old rate of three cents will be voted in again. The paragraph relating to champagne and other wines was nearly finished, and the multiform rates of the bill agreed to.

TAXATION.

The full proceedings of the Chicago mass meeting, asking for a reduction of fifty millions of taxation, were received to-day by Western members. They reply that, if the tariff and new tax bills are passed, that amount of taxation will be reduced.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S DEFALCATION.

The Revenue Bureau now post up Collector Bailey's defalcation at $200,000. His bondsmen will not cover that amount.

CANCELLING DEVICES.

Commissioner Delano intends to adopt for use other mechanical devices for cancelling stamps, in addition to the machine now on trial, with a view of finally authorizing for use the best machine.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The State Department has advices that the British Government desires again to discuss the claims arising out of the Alabama question. Lord Clarendon would prefer that Mr. Fish should propose terms of settlement, and make an offer to that effect. The Secretary of State is of opinion that better terms can be agreed upon by waiting than by immediate action.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The following from Governor Campbell has been received by Commissioner Parker:

"*Cheyenne, April* 4—The coach with Paymaster Alvord has arrived at South Pass all right. It is now thought the Indians were Sioux. Gen. Auger has sent a company of cavalry to Sweet Water."

JUDGE BRADLEY,

of the Supreme Court, will leave for New Orleans on the first of May for the purpose of trying such cases as may come up before him.

HOMESTEADS FOR FREEDMEN.

The President has declined to enter into a discussion of the subject of the homestead tenure for freedmen, desired in an address recently committed to him in advance of the proceedings of Congress.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Captains C. O. Harwell and H. L. Breck, of the army, have been assigned to duty as Indian agents in Colorado. Breck relieves W. H. Morrill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this p. m. confirmed the nomination of Wm. Governeur Morris as Marshal for the District of California, and Michael, of Louisiana, Consul at Tripoli.

NEW MEXICO.

The House Committee on Territories will, Thursday, consider the proposition to admit New Mexico as a State in the Union, according to the provisions of the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

in honor of the late Gen. Thomas were held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening. The galleries were densely thronged, and in the space allotted to the diplomatic corps were several foreign ministers, attaches of legations, and ladies of their respective families. The galleries opposite the Speaker's chair were occupied by Marine bands. The seats on the floor were filled principally by Representatives and Senators. Among the judges of the courts of the District of Columbia and officers of the army, including Gen. Sherman, fronting the Speaker's chair were President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, and Belknap, Attorney General Hoar, Postmaster General Creswell, Chief Justice Chase, and all other Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Hall was decorated over the doorway with national flags, draped with crape. There was a similar arrangement on the front of the gallery immediately in the rear of the Speaker's chair, with the addition of a large photograph of General Thomas. The arrangements were made under the superintendence of Mr. Buxton, the Doorkeeper of the House, and General Cox, Secretary of the Interior. The President was escorted by Vice President Colfax on his right and Speaker Blaine on his left. Gen. Colonna and Col. Henry Stone acted as Secretaries.

EULOGIES.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Newman, the Marine Band played a dirge. Remarks were made by Gen. Cox, who said they had met tonight to mourn the death of one whom the nation prompted to be one of its greatest men. By common consent of friends and foes he was regarded as a model man, both as a soldier and a citizen. His own claim to be here to-night was that he served with Gen. Thomas in several campaigns, and was honored with his friendship. He passed a brief eulogium upon the character of the deceased, for bravery, modesty, and stern integrity.

Gen. McCook, Governor of Colorado, said that he stood here to-night of not only comrades who had served with Gen. Thomas, but Representatives of the people of the United States, who conferred upon him his rank and honors. He was the grief which possesses all hearts. After paying a tribute to the virtues of the deceased, Gen. McCook read a series of resolutions which were as follows:

Resolved, That in the simple but massive greatness, the exact justice, the entire devotion to duty, the calmness, and boldness, Attorney General Hoar, Postmaster General Creswell, Chief Justice Chase, and all other Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

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The Orton Society then sang a dirge.

Carl Schurz was introduced, a General of the volunteer army, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of Gen. Thomas, his eulogy was written in a million of hearts before he died. The oath he had taken to defend the Republic and maintain its laws, was more potent in his patriotic heart than the voice of his mother State. From obscurity he rose, but name did not attest the splendid simplicity of his character.

General Garfield said it was his privilege to know General Thomas as his friend for two years. He saw him every day in some of the most stirring scenes of his life. He called attention to the great loss by the death of his fame left to the country. First and foremost among the heroes of the deceased. Born in Virginia, loving his native State as we all love our own; his heart full of its traditions and where all his loyal was centered, and yet when the day of trial came he never needed to make a choice. He was on the right side. He was no doubting Thomas. The country need not show its wounds before he believed, but when the call was made against his country's liberties, he took sides with the republic at all casualties. General Garfield also alluded to the private character of the deceased.

After music by the marine band, General Webster, of the United States Senate, bore testimony, from personal observation, to the character of General Thomas for justice, patriotism and surpassing integrity. While great as a soldier, he was wise and good as a citizen, with a soul tender and affectionate. He was loyally submissive to those above him.

General Slocum, of the House of Representatives, was the next speaker. He said twenty years ago General Thomas was his instructor at West Point, and was his commander in the field during a portion of the late war. When Lee, Jackson, and others joined their fortunes with the South, and when the country seemed in danger, General Thomas was asked where he was going. His replied, "I go where I am." It was fortunate for us, so far as the services he rendered, and for the glory and honor he reflected upon the country. He was a model American soldier and gentleman.

Gen. Loughlin, of the House of Representatives, and Gen. Thomas inspired the confidence and hope. He was daring without being rash; brave without being reckless of the lives of his soldiers. He was careful without being arrogant; a disciplinarian but eminently just. He received of his own honor but free from jealousy and rivalry. These were so blended in the completeness of his character as to impress those around him with reverence and love.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. Cox said that putting the resolutions to a vote was a mere matter of form, but it might be nevertheless satisfactory to take the question, and he therefore stated it, when the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Garfield it was resolved that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

The Orton society sang a dirge and the benediction was pronounced by Dr Butler, Chaplain of the House, when the assembly separated.

INDIANA.

The Coal Mine Excursionists—A Pleasant and Successful Affair.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—The excursionists left on a special train of eight new and handsome passenger coaches, furnished by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, at 8:30 this morning, in charge of Major J. R. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent. All the cars were crowded. At Mill Branch they were met by another excursion train from Terre Haute of four cars. The whole number of excursionists is over five hundred. From Mill Branch the trains left the main line of the road, visiting Planet Furnace and Star coal mines, Western Iron Company's Works, Coal Brook coal mines, Lafayette Furnace Iron Company, then to the Brazil Furnace, and various other coal mines. These are not furnaced and twenty-five block coal mines in operation now in this county, and a number of others will be soon opened. There is also a fire-brick and tile factory near Brazil—the only manufactory of the kind in the Western States.

The excursionists, after visiting all the furnaces and coal mines, returned to Brazil, where they partook of dinner prepared by the citizens of that place. The supply of block coal for smelting purposes in Clay county is inexhaustible. There are now employed in the different furnaces over two hundred men, turning out a daily average of one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty tons of iron; and from four to five hundred men employed in the coal mines, turning out a daily average of fifteen hundred tons of coal.

After dinner at Brazil, the excursionists left for Terre Haute. There are a number of the leading manufacturers and capitalists of Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and many of the Eastern cities with the party. All seem highly pleased with the trip.

TERRE HAUTE, April 5.—The Clay County Excursion to-day was a complete success in every respect. Two or three hundred guests returned with the party from this city to-night, and will spend the day to-morrow in examining the manufacturing establishments and facilities of Terre Haute. Among the guests here are Gov. Baker, the officers of State and many gentlemen of distinction in science and manufactures.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Senate has taken up the election laws, under an agreement that they shall be disposed of prior to the New York charter. A joint resolution has passed the Assembly that the Legislature will attend the obsequies of Gen. Thomas at Troy in a body, and the usual testimonials of respect be observed.

The Tweed charter for New York City passed the Senate by a vote of 30 against 3. It now requires only the Governor's signature to become a law.

The spring election bill which passed the State Senate to-day is very stringent. Inspectors found guilty of violating the law are liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary and to civil disfranchisement. Special guards are provided against repeating and false registration.

The bill to seize unclaimed dividends of savings banks was killed in the Assembly today.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendment to the New York election bill.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 5.—A bill was introduced in the Senate providing that County Commissioners may assist in building railroads after such action has been indorsed by three-fifths of the voters of said counties. The appropriation bill has been under consideration all day. A third effort to have an appropriation incorporated for the payment of the Morgan raid claims was defeated. No final action on the bill.

NEW YORK

Second Day of the McFarland Trial.

No Jury Yet Obtained.

The Press on the Connecticut Election.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW-YORK, April 5.—The trial of Daniel McFarland for the killing of Albert D. Richardson was resumed. The impanelling of the jury was continued. Promptly, as usual, Recorder Hackett had his seat at 11 o'clock. Mr. McFarland had been for some time in his seat, with his little son beside him. The District Attorney and Judge Noah Davis were soon after in their seats. But a brief delay occurred before Mr. Graham appeared.

The panel of jurors was called. Conrad Meyerson had an opinion.

Mr. Graham—He ought to go to Mr. Frothingham's church. They don't hold any particular opinions up there.

Judge Davis—I don't see the purpose of that remark.

Recorder Hackett—Only a little pleasantry by the way.

Judge Garvin—How long ago did you express [illegible] to-day?

Answer—Ever since the affair occurred.

He was excluded. Henry C. Wentworth had formed and expressed an opinion on the case, but he would be governed entirely by the evidence. If the evidence justified it he would find a verdict of guilty. He felt indifferent, and would try to give a just verdict. His opinion was formed at the time of the affair. It was not an absolute opinion. He might have expressed an opinion.

To Mr. Garvin—Have you an impression in your mind adverse to the prisoner?

Answer—No, sir.

Question—Do you an opinion in favor of the prosecution?

Answer—No, sir.

Mr. Graham—We accept the juror.

To Mr. Garvin—I think I have an impression in favor of the prisoner.

To Mr. Graham—It would not prevent my finding according to the evidence.

To Mr. Garvin—I think it would take some evidence to remove that impression.

Mr. Graham explained to them at some length the difference between the challenge for principal cause, which was where a man had made up his mind, so that he went into the jury-box with his verdict ready made, and a challenge to the favor, which was a question as to whether there was a bias in the mind of the offered juror. This, he argued, must not be a mere floating impression on the mind, but a positive idea.

Mr. Davis, interrupting, remarked that it was an absurdity to listen to counsel arguing on his own challenge that the juror should be accepted.

Mr. Graham replied with some heat that this was his case, in which he was plaintiff. They desired to show that the defense was in earnest in their wish to place the best men in the jury box.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's remarks Mr. Davis renewed his claim that it was his right to reply.

Mr. Graham said he proposed to insist on his right to answer. He was plaintiff in the case; the closing belonging to him. He claimed he represented the law and order party here. They had the interest of the people in this case. The people were really on that side, and only rebellion against them, for with the fall of this defense would fall the highest interests of public morality. They would show a conspiracy to destroy McFarland, concealed under the eyes and with the knowledge of men who should have been above it. There was no time to mince matters. The question related to the state of mind of this defendant. They were prepared to show that a conspiracy had existed to cause the downfall of this man from the very time when this woman first left this man, and that was furthered by men who should have been ashamed of it. They had the right to know whether any juror was so bound to an idol, whether it was called Beecher or Frothingham, that he would be unfitted to act independently. They intended not only to challenge the introduction of the whole life of these parties, but themselves to introduce it.

The challenging was continued until the eighth juror had been obtained. To-morrow, it is hoped, the jury will be complete.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The money market ranged from 6@7 per cent. on call.

The Government bond market was strong and advanced in the morning, 6's selling at 108½@109¾, but at the close they fell off to 109@109¾ in sympathy with gold at 111¾. The market closed dull and heavy.

THE GOLD MARKET

was strong, and advanced to 111¾ on some heavy purchases supposed to be for a private banking firm; but afterwards it became dull, and declined to 111¾, closing at 111¾@111¾. The decline was caused by reports that the Secretary will not in advance the May interest without rebate, and that the funding bill is certain to become a law. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 4¼, 5 and 6 per cent.

THE STOCK MARKET

was alternately weak and firm, with a limited business and slight fluctuations.

Southern State securities were higher in new Tennessees, and steady in the others.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Times' Hartford, Connecticut, special says a violent storm of rain and snow prevailed, materially reducing the vote cast, and greatly retarding the transmission of returns. Enough is known, however, to show that English has been elected, carrying by about one thousand majority, and that the Democrats have probably carried the Senate, although the Republicans remain hopes that they will still have control of that body by a reduced majority. So far as heard from, the Democrats have gained in all parts of the State; their net gain being 866 in 60 towns, scattered through six counties. Gov. Jewell conceded the election of English, and the Republicans generally have concluded to live under a Democratic administration during the coming year. The Democrats are of course as jubilant as the weather permits.

The Tribune says that our returns from Connecticut are incomplete, but they seem sufficient to show that James E. English and most likely the entire Democratic State ticket are elected by a small majority. They indicate that the Republicans will have the Legislature by reduced majorities in both houses.

The World says the heavy storm somewhat affected the vote. The vote indicates that Eaelish, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will have about 1,000 majority. The Legislature is in doubt, for the Democrats have made gains, and have probably carried the State Senate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PERQUISITES.

Collector Grinnell has received notice from Secretary Boutwell that acceptance of money or other valuable considerations for services performed by custom-house officials, either during or outside of business hours, must be regarded as a cause for removal.

THE DEFRAUDED SOLDIERS

last evening listened to a letter from General Logan, which announced that the Military Committee would probably report in favor of reimbursing them.

PAPAL ZOUAVES.

Ninety-two of the Papal Zouaves arrived in the Ville de Paris yesterday, and started for Canada this morning.

The residence of Clara Louise Kellogg was recently entered by burglars. As the family were absent they obtained a little plunder.

GRAU.

In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, Mr. Grau's motion to dissolve the injunct on restraining his dispossession from the French theater was granted.

PHYSICIAN CENSURED.

The coroner's jury, in the case of Jas. O'Neill, who died from an overdose of morphine, rendered a verdict censuring Dr. Jno. D. Bruyan for being in collusion with Henry E. Martin, druggist, in writing prescriptions contrary to the usual and well-known nomenclature.

RICHMOND.

The Municipal Troubles in the Supreme Court—Everything Peaceable.

RICHMOND, April 5.—The city troubles have at last got to the United States Supreme Court. A motion by Mayor Ellyson and others to dissolve the injunction will be heard on Thursday next in Washington by Chief Justice Chase in chambers. The motion is made, first, on want of jurisdiction; second, that there is no equity in the bill; and, third, that the facts show that the injunction was improvidently provided. Meantime affairs will be peaceably continued here. The writs of election against Mayor Ellyson, doubts about the legality of which caused Gen. Canby to decline tendering military aid to the municipal, will be referred to Attorney G neral Hoar for decision.

The two Mayors go as usual holding courts, with their police peaceably patrolling the streets. The State Court has enjoined the city officials from paying or otherwise recognizing Mayor Chahoon or his police or any of the old city government.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.

THE VETOES.

The House joint resolution directing inquiry into the title of the United States to Isle Orleta was adopted.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill supplementary of the fourth article of the treaty of February 22d, 1867, allowing a tract of land to be sold to actual settlers was passed.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States for educational purposes.

BILLS REPORTED.

The bill requiring Supervisors of Internal Revenue to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate was reported adversely, and the bill relative to refining the gold and silver bullion of the United States at the mint and its branches favorably.

RISING TO THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts who, on the 19th of April, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the Capital, they being the first troops who responded to the first war proclamation of the President of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN objected to giving all the medals to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in view of the immediate enlistment of thousands in Ohio and other Western States. In his own town more than 2,000 men were in camp within ten days after the proclamation. His friend at his side [Warner], on the second day after the proclamation, reported a full company at Camp Chase, Columbus, O.

Mr. CAMERON replied no such camp existed. He held the services of those Pennsylvania and Massachusetts men were more important to the government than those remaining at home, because they were here to defend the Capital from attack. Therefore, they should receive the medals. Mr. Nesmith, Stockton, Pomeroy, and Ramsey, Mr. Sumner moved to strike out the reference to the President's proclamation, which was where a man's one object of their services was to suppress powerful combinations which had arisen in the States.

Mr. STOCKTON moved to include the New Jersey volunteers who organized the first brigade near Washington.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the whole subject was referred to the Military Committee.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 1:30 the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate at length against the Bingham amendment as an outrage of rebel power, supported by technicalities and upon the power of Congress to enter into a State and establish a republican government.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Senator from Massachusetts would find considerable for his peculiar views neither in the Constitution or the more general scope of the Declaration of Independence, or in the sublime indefinite-ness of the Golden Rule. Congress had a government of delegated powers, he held that the burden was upon the advocate of unusual power on the part of Congress to show that the authority for the exercise of such power existed. He was unable to find such authority in the Constitution; and concluded to argue at length against the validity of the fundamental conditions imposed upon a State, quoting from previous arguments by Mr. Meadow Drake, Kinmaid and Mr. Morton against their constitutionality. He was in favor of keeping Georgia out of the Union till order and tranquility were established within her borders, and if was felt that the Government could safely trust her with rights and privileges of a State. Instead of declaring her admitted upon conditions which would one day be proven utterly worthless.

Mr. COLE moved an executive session.

Mr. POMEROY desired to have an understanding that the vote be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. DRAKE objected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session, and an hour afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills were introduced and referred granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across Big Wabash river; amendatory of the act of July 27, 1866, to protect the rights of actual settlers of public lands.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The bill which was up in the morning hour last Thursday in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and passed—yeas 104, nays 61.

Mr. McNEELY moved to amend the title by striking out the word "discontinuing" and submitting the word "perpetuating," so as to make it read, perpetuating the Freedmen's Bureau. Rejected.

STATUTES.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee of Revision of Laws, reported a complete revision of the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. POLAND, from the same Committee, made several adverse reports on bills referred to it for amendments of bankrupt, reversion, county, and pension laws. He also reported a bill to amend bankruptcy acts by providing that jurisdiction conferred on Supreme Courts, and, headed by Gens. Sheridan and Hancock, with of Territories may be exercised on petitions regularly filed in such courts by either of the judges thereof and shall have the same supervisory jurisdiction as is conferred on U. S. Circuit Courts over proceedings in District Courts. Passed.

GEN. THOMAS.

Arrangements for memorial services this evening in honor of General Thomas were read.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the question being on the clause imposing a duty of three cents on clarified sugar, which Mr. Allison had moved to amend by reducing it to two and a half cents.

Mr. ALLISON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK explained the workings of a distinction between raw and refined sugars.

Mr. ALLISON argued that a difference of two cents per pound between raw and refined sugars would operate to tax 125 pounds of raw sugar to make 100 pounds of refined. Two and a half cents a pound on the latter would, therefore, be equal to two cents on the former.

Mr. MARSHALL did not approve of the sugar classification contained in the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the action of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KERR said the classification of sugar in the House bill was not all in the interest of consumers; but of refiners, and the law as present existing was better for both people and Government.

After further discussion by Messrs. Wood, Sheldon, Lynch, Kelly, Burchard, Judd, Paine and others, Mr. Allison renewed his amendment to reduce duty on clarified sugars to 2½ cents per pound, and the amendment was so reed to—67 to 65.

Mr. SCHENCK moved a substitute for the next paragraph taxing refined sugar four cents per pound, the changes proposed being merely verbal, which was agreed to.

The subsequent clauses of the bill, as to molasses, spices, &c., were passed without amendment down to the following clause: On wines of all kinds, imp rted in ca ks, 50 cents per gallon.

Mr. COBURN moved an amendment, by classifying wines, $1 and $1 25 per gallon. Rejected.

The three paragraphs relating to wine were passed without amendment. The paragraph taxing brandy and other spirits $2 per gallon having been reached, Mr. Allen moved to increase the duty to $3, and advocated an amendment in the interest of wine growers and brandy distillers of California. The paragraph taxing cordials, &c., $2 a gallon having been reached, Mr. Coburn moved to increase the duties to $2 50.

Without action the committee rose.

ST. DOMINGO.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. WOOD objected, and the House adjourned.

THE DOMINION.

Confederation in Nova Scotia—Indians for Red River.

HALIFAX, April 5.—The Newfoundland Legislature met yesterday afternoon. Twenty anti-confederate members were present, exclusive of the Speaker. No confederate occupied a seat.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Col. Johnson, Chief of the Six Nations Indians, residing on the Brantford reserve, has offered 800 of his braves to serve in the Red river country. The Governor met yesterday him they would decline, in a few days, whether the offer would be accepted.

THE PACIFIC.

Colored Celebration—Arizona News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The celebration of the colored people pass d off in fine style. About 7,500 appeared in the procession. Good order prevailed throughout the line of march.

Gov. Safford leaves here for Arizona next Thursday. Over two hundred men applied to-day for permission to accompany him. The Governor promises every assistance in developing the mineral resources of the Territory.

☞ Mr. Hamilton, the new Senator from Texas, is said never to have smoked a cigar, takes a drink or kissed a woman. The lobby think him a delightful curiosity.

BOWLING GREEN.

Sixty-Medical Conventions—Fifth Day's Session—Publication—Other Medical Conventions.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., April 5.—The State Medical Society met at 10 a. m., with Dr. R. Porter, of Kenticone, in the chair in the absence of Dr. Atchinson, Senior Vice President.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed with Dr. L. C. Porter, of Bowling Green, chairman.

But little business was transacted until the afternoon session. The committee discharged, and by a very decided majority rescinded the action of the American Medical Association in regard to medical education. The society adjourns again to-morrow morning, and to-morrow night will be completed at the River House.

The society is attended by the best medical talent of the State.

A negro yonked up next by the name of Moore cut the aldermen-to-be, and got shot in the neck. His wound was not dangerous enough to make him a subject for the Medical Convention.

A grand torch delegation to the Republican convention are here. The most intense interest is felt in the result. So far as known the following is the standing of the candidates: Forty-two votes are instructed for Lona, twenty-six for Halsell, four for South and thirty-five uninstructed.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in Connecticut—Returns from Ohio, Colorado, St. Louis, and Elsewhere.

HARTFORD, April 5.—The Twentieth Senatorial district, counted last night as Republican, is Democratic by 97 majority, and the Third district is Democratic by 5 or 6 majority.

This gives the Senate to the Democrats by one majority unless the Sixteenth district, which is close, should be Republican. The House is Republican by about 6 majority. English's majority is about 600.

Ohio.

TOLEDO, April 5.—Incomplete returns from the district indicate the election of Peck, Republican, to Congress. The Republicans also elected their city ticket here yesterday. The colored men voted.

The Commercial places Peck's majority for Congress in this district at over two thousand, the largest ever given any Republican candidate.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—The Republican majority on the city ticket is about 1,100. The Democrats gained one councilman, giving the Republicans two majority on a full vote. The vote was unusually large, about 200 votes.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Incomplete returns received late last night give Peck, Republican, Clerk of the Probate Court, 4,009 majority. The Republican majority on the entire city ticket averages over 2,000. The new Board of Aldermen will stand 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 3 Independents, and tie in one ward. The City Council will stand 28 Republicans, 26 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and 4 Independents. School Board, 26 for Bible schools and 29 against it.

Colorado.

DENVER, April 5.—At the municipal elections yesterday in Georgetown and Pueblo, the Republicans elected all the officers with the exception of 10. The Democrats carried Pueblo. Miles Follies Judge in Central City, and Police Judge in Black Hawk, and two town trustees in Pueblo.

St. Louis City Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The city election today for fourteen Aldermen, ten School Directors, City Register and Circuit Judge passed off quietly. The vote was very light. No opposition to negroes voting. Eleven wards heard from return eight Radical, three Democratic and one Independent Aldermen; six Radical and four Democratic School Directors. No opposition to Fred W. Fiesha, Radical, for City Register, or Geo. A. Madill, Democrat, for Circuit Judge. Of the Aldermen elected, Gilbert H. Laths, Geo. Bald, Dan'l B. Gale, Radicals, Elon G. Smith and Henry Overstolz, Democrats, are among the most prominent business men in the city.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Returns from all the wards show the election of eleven Radical, three Democratic and one Independent Aldermen, and eight Radical and two Democratic School Directors.

Milwaukee City Election.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—The city election to-day resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by about 400 majority. Hon. George Walker, the people's candidate for City Attorney, was elected by 1,400 majority. The following are the officers elected by the Democrats: Mayor, J. B. Philipp; Treasurer, F. W. Hundenesn; Comptroller, J. Quinn. The Council stands, 9 Democrats, 4 Republicans, and 3 Independents.

Evansville City Election.

EVANSVILLE, April 5.—The Democrats yesterday elected seven out of nine Councilmen, Collector, Surveyor and one Assessor. The Republicans elected the Clerk, Marshal, Treasurer, two Assessors and two Councilmen. The result disappointed even the victorious, who rejoiced greatly.

CHICAGO.

Casualties—Reception of the Remains of General Thomas—Warehouse Monopoly.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Claus Dehn, a German, perished in the flames at the burning of the Pennsylvania elevator, at Davenport, Iowa, yesterday morning. He was employed in the house.

A little child, name unknown, while playing on the Chicago and St. Louis railroad track near the Union rolling mills, was run over and cut in two this afternoon at one o'clock.

The members of the committee for the reception of Gen. Thomas' remains met at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and, headed by Gens. Sheridan and Hancock, with their staffs, proceeded on foot to the Union depot. The committee was large, each wearing a badge of mourning. At the depot a special train was in waiting to take them to Riverside. The train and locomotive were heavily draped in mourning. The train reached Riverside a little past 3. The train containing the remains was a little behind time, and did not reach Riverside until 6:30.

The funeral car was then detached, and attached to the committee's train, and reached the Union depot at 5 o'clock. When the train passed along the breakwater, the streets which overlooked it was crowded with a vast multitude of people, reaching from Lake street to Park place, more than a mile in length, in carriages and on foot, and when the train reached the depot, that lenthned edifice, and the streets were densely packed, thronged with a mourning people. The remains were then placed in charge of the Ellsworth Zouaves, as a guard of honor, and at 8 sugars to 2½ cents per pound, and the amend- o'clock the procession started for the Court House, where the remains will lie in state.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING

GREAT

Wholesale & Retail

STORE!

From 501 Broadway, New York,

AT

165

Fourth Street,

Between Green and Walnut,

LOUISVILLE.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6th,

I SHALL OPEN, AT RETAIL, A LARGE AND

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

—OF—

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

LACES,

Housekeeping Goods!

HOSIERY,

Bleached & Brown Cottons

PRINTS,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

One of the Best-Assorted of its kind in this Country.

RESIDENTS of LOUISVILLE

AND VICINITY,

You should not let this great sale pass without embracing the opportunity to

BUY YOUR GOODS AT RETAIL,

OF THE

WHOLESALE DEALER,

AND THEREBY

Save the Retailer's Profit

CHESTER BULLOCK,

165 Fourth St., bet. Green and Walnut,

Late of 501 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods.

PINK and blue plain alpaca lustres.
Do do figured do do
White plain and figured do do
Pink and cream plain cashlins.
Do do figured do do
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Arabs.

150 Mixed spring arabs;
Do Pearl do do
Do Plaid do do
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.

500 DOZEN ladies' Berlin gloves and half gauntlets, assorted;
200 doz. ladies' Silk, Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves, assorted;
50 doz. children's Silk, Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves, assorted;
50 doz. Empress Kid Gloves, assorted;
200 doz. better Courvoisier Kid Gloves, assorted;
200 doz. gents' do do do
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street.

LAWYERS.

S. C. GRIDER. WARNER UNDERWOOD.

GRIDER & UNDERWOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bowling Green, Ky.

PROMPT attention given to business in the Fourth Judicial District, Louisville Indianapolis & W. Nortons & Co., W. R. Dix, Esq. mh9-dly

TH. A. E. BRAMLETTE. R. S. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 3rd-st east side Fifth street,

Courier-Journal.

1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Work has been resumed by the contractor on the fire-proof State offices in Frankfort.

A quarry of extremely white marble has been discovered in Estill county, Ky.

Dr. Hendig has presented the Peabody Museum at Louisville with a specimen of quartz taken out of the Tennessee river.

Dr. Charles a Latcheon, for the last seven years a deputy of Lancaster, died on Sunday last, aged 57 years.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville has received a call from Rev. Phillip West, of Cincinnati, to the pastorate of that church.

The Democratic primary meetings in Franklin county, Ky., at Bridgeport, Benson, Bald Knob and Peaks Mill, on Saturday last, were well attended. R. B. Harrison, Esq., an able statesman of the old school, is spoken of for Congress.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Wyatt, on Friday last, arrested Orlando Pedell, alias Orlando Bedford, alias Orlando Bedford Pedell, alias Orlando Pedell

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1866.

Allow me to call your attention to MY PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES,

Most of Pharmacopœia.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by chylosmosis or vegetable alcohol from Juniper Berries, very little sugar to each, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as procured by druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance, the action of a Turkish bath-if the active principle, leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Wine is the base of ingredients. The Buchu in any preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection. It will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœia, nor is it a Syrup-and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the manufacture and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon investigation it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience.

(From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business, where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise. WILLIAM WRIGHTMAN,

Firm of Perrow & Wrightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. Ninth and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM INDISCRETION. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease or Forebodings of Evil, in fact Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

in affections peculiar to Females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex or the decline or change of life.

USE

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however sligh may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE-$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

Caution.—None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

mh19 H. T. HELMBOLD.

STRESSORIA

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1866.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Chinese Classics.

The advent of the Chinese into this country has re-awakened much curiosity as to their language, literature, and social ethics, and to Dr. James Legge, who translated and published in England recently the best of the "Chinese Classics," embracing the most noted works on religion, morals, and philosophy, we are indebted for giving us the first satisfactory insight into the "mysteries of letters" in China. The series will consist of five volumes, the first having just been issued by Hurd & Houghton, and consisting of the writings of Confucius and Mencius. Any one who wishes to read the result of the studies and observations of the great Chinese philosophers will find in the volumes an amount of wisdom and philosophic thought which will afford many hours of reperusal. There are many works by Chinese authors which show a degree of literary culture which will strike the average American reader with astonishment, and convince him that all the shrewdness and knowledge in the world is not centered in our head.

II.

The Disputed Earldom.

There is a very queer and romantic suit now being tried in England. The late Earl of Wicklow had no children, and his recognized heir was Charles Howard, his nephew. Now it is alleged that the heir of the Honse of Lords is Mrs. Howard, with a small boy whom she swears is the son of a Mr. Howard deceased, who was the former heir, and claiming for her alleged son the title and estates. Witnesses to prove her guilty of perjury, and the boy one obtained from a work-house for the purpose of carrying her point, have been examined, and others to prove the truth of her statement cross-examined. If Mrs. Howard proves her case, young Mr. Charles Howard, who is a handsome young fellow in the army, and was always known and treated as the future Earl by his cousin, the late Earl of Wicklow, will have to give up everything and live on his pay, but if Mrs. Howard, who seems to be a remarkably sharp woman, should be convicted of "perjury and conspiracy," there will be somebody transported, and the would-be Earl, who has been "brought up by hand" to claim the Earldom, may be resumded to the seclusion of a "blue-coat school," or else accompany his mother to Botany Bay.

III.

"The Lady Who Lashed."

No better evidence of the state of the public taste in New York could be given than the reception extended to Lydia Thompson Troupe, in one of the theaters there, after their career in Chicago. It is quite evident that the "lady who lashed" is a prime favorite there, and that her combs et and that of her fair friends, in attacking Mr. Story, meets with the hearty approval of New York. In order to testify New York's appreciation and admiration of that transaction, her reappearance is the signal for quite an ovation. Why not offer the beautiful British blondes the freedom of the city, a gold snuff-box, through a committee, at a grand banquet at Delmonico's? Why should the darling of the Empire State not receive at least a substantial proof of the respect felt for her in the recent "noble vindication" of her "honor"? It is to be hoped that her morbid spirits for cowhiding will be satisfied from the mind of the fair Miss Lydia ("with the wealth of golden hair") by the incense of devotion now being offered up at her shrine by the devout pilgrims who nightly crowd to testify their allegiance and faith in her.

IV.

"The Graphic."

It seems that the artist employed for this new journal (which is to be devoted to the peculiarities of American life, habits, and manners) has given offense to the New York critics with his maiden effort in that city. The editors of the "Graphic" declare that up to this time they have a very indistinct idea of the American people, who assume, they say chameleon forms, such as the "Down-easter in Maine and Vermont; as a quasi Swede in New Jersey; as a quasi Dutchman in some parts of New York; as a thorough cosmopolitan in New City, as a half-blooded German in Pennsylvania, and a full-blooded German in Ohio; as a Puritan Englishman in Massachusetts; as a cavalier Englishman in Virginia and the Carolinas; as a Romanist Englishman in Maryland; as a half Frenchman in Louisiana; a half Spaniard in Texas, Arizonors, and Nevada; a half savage in Idaho and Washington Territory." An artist or writer who does justice to all these phases of American life will deserve a silver medal designed by Revels, the silver furnished by Butler, Mr. A. B. Houghton has the reputation of being a gifted artist and book illustrator. The task set before him is herculean, however.

V.

The Alamo.

Alamo is a word which stirs the blood and brings back a flood of recollections to every old Texan, and is considered sacred by every young one. There are but few of the compatriots of the heroic band who gave their lives for the independence of Texas in that fight; they are old now, and bowed down with a heavier weight than that imposed by Mexico. In looking over a Texan almanac for 1870 we find a rather curious document—the Mexican account of the fall of the Alamo. We are all familiar with the Texan account—the noble struggle of 160 men in a ruinous old fort, against four or five thousand, without sufficient ammunition, food, water, or any of the necessaries for a siege. The Mexican account is an order published by Santa Anna, and begins with the usual flourish: "Victory belongs to the army, which at this very moment, eight o'clock a. m. (1836), has covered itself with glorious triumph, that will render its memory imperishable!" And so it will, but it will be the memory of men fighting for liberty—Bowie, Travis, and Crockett—and not the cowardly victors who put to death the only remaining man alive when they entered the fortress, and who was wounded. There was but one tattered flag (a pale blue with the single star of Texas) captured, yet this is the finale to the communication to the Secretary of War: "The bearer takes with him one of the flags of the enemy. The inspection of it will show plainly the true intention of the treacherous colonists." A full description of the battle of San Jacinto also follows that of Alamo, and both are interesting to the lovers of history.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

"COL." JIM FISK is to relieve "General Baum."

SIR W. RUSSELL, M. P., for Norwich, is proprietor of the Tomahawk.

DR MUSKA sings in London this month. She is the handsomest of the operatic blondes.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON has been before the Library Committee of Congress, arguing in favor of an international copyright law.

GEORGE ELIOT'S new poem is called "The Legend of Iseal," is in heroic verse, and will occupy ten or twelve pages of the magazine.

HERR RUBINSTEIN was presented with a laurel crown of silver on the occasion of the production of his "Tour de Babel," at Konigsburg.

A WRITER in the Graphic says that "a woman will always love the nearest man of suitable age, after a fashion, if she has never seen any more attractive specimens of masculine humanity."

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE and daughter arrived at Savannah, Ga., on Friday night, and are the guests of General Lawton, formerly Quartermaster General of the Confederacy. General Lee was serenaded during the evening, but was indisposed and did not respond.

LE MENESTREL pronounces the story of some recently-discovered Proverbs by Haydn to be a pure invention. The pieces are by Andre, *maître de chapelle* to the Grand Duke of Hesse. Le Menestrel, be it observed, was the first to publish the "invention."

MAGGI has had great success in St. Petersburg this season. At the conclusion of a recent performance of "Les Huguenots," he was called before the curtain twenty-five times, and was presented with a gold crown, a massive gold plate and a silver epergne, besides innumerable bouquets.

THE Matrimonial Coolie says: "Great change has come over our people. Amusements multiply and press. Young people have taken out a license against their parents. Parents are getting rather afraid of their boys and girls. Home is a convenient place to have, and the father is the banker, and the mother is the mistress of laundry women and cooks, but the house is gone."

EIGHT oil paintings have just arrived in New Orleans from Rome, and are the handiwork of Gen. Magruder's gifted daughter. Miss Kate Magruder, and accomplished son, Dr. Henry R. Magruder. Both have resided in Italy for a number of years, and received there a thorough artistic education. Among them are copies of the famous Guido's "Hope" and "Io," and Raphael's celebrated "Madonna and Child."

"PUNCHINELLO" quotes the matrimonial market in Rome thus: "Husbands dull and declining; American beauties more active; foreign mammas less firm; American securities in great demand; the market in prices somewhat stronger; holders of titles much sought after; brains without money a drug in the market; 'bogus' counts at a discount; the genealogy market panicky and falling; the stock of nobility rapidly depreciating; the pedigree exchange market flat and declining, etc., etc."

CINCINNATI.

Further of the Great Western Fistic Encounter—The Fight—Sayers—Heenan—Biggerdyke shakes Sayers—A Long Climax—Announcement of Triumph of the Ring—Wreckage of Sayers—Fight Fun, Excitement, Lamentations, Joy, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, O., April 3.

Cincinnati has every appearance of a city that has not yet fully recovered its faculties. There are a great many fine buildings, whole blocks of stores, great manufacturing establishments on the river bank, but nowhere you will see the city proper, not a single new building can be seen in progress of erection. There are on every street hundreds of old, dirty-looking structures, but in no case do we see one of these being torn down to make room for larger and better houses. The trade of Cincinnati doesn't seem to be coming back—doesn't realize the room there is for new. Some of the merchants tell me that the trade is at a stand, others say that it is declining, but one whom I have met even hopes to think that it is growing. A very intelligent dealer, who has a large store on Third street, says that there are crowds of buyers now in Cincinnati trying to get goods, but they are generally those who can't be trusted, while buyers of a better sort are scarce. If we except several beer dens or churches, it would be difficult to find in Cincinnati proper a building that has been erected within many months. A real estate agent tells me that the only sales of real estate are forced sales, where the owners must have money, and where the depreciation is so great that the buyer can still hope to make the money. Nothing proves how little value to the area of the city, and the proposed addition of six new are to precis of prosperity. It don't really add to the population of the business part of the city proper, but it fastens a share of the city debt upon the people of "the shrubbery," as a lady once designated the exterior districts. If any proof were required of the fact that Cincinnati has reached her zenith, a walk about her streets will amply supply it. There are hundreds of working men idle, and employers are talking of reducing wages. That don't indicate prosperity.

CINCINNATI MERCHANTS.

There are, doubtless, many good people in Cincinnati—many persons of moral worth and generous character—but I am assured, by every citizen with whom I converse, that Cincinnati politicians are as unprincipled, selfish, and mean as any others, and that, as a general rule, Cincinnati merchants are more niggardly than any elsewhere. This seems pretty rough, but I am assured that it has foundation in fact. They rarely give personal subscriptions to any object unless there is a prospect of certain profit. I have no doubt that there are in the city a benevolent society or two, whose members who brag of how much trade they have, how prosperous Cincinnati is, and how it is going to grow, but I give it as my opinion, dime a year, and are so penurious that they don't advertise to the amount of one dollar each during the year. They expect their papers to publish gratuitously, for the advantage of those charitable, from one to two columns of commercial matter and current reports daily. Some of the editorial conditions to sustain the daily press amounts to taking a paper at the store and at eight carryings it home for $12 per year. Many of these firms will include all who advertise liberally. Maybe Cincinnati merchants are fine, liberal, generous, whole-souled fellows, but the facts to which I have referred, and which can be demonstrated by an examination of the advertising columns of the daily papers, convinces me that country dealers can scarcely find elsewhere a larger proportion of scandrels.

PROPOSALS TO CUT DOWN WAGES.

The meanness of the merchants is compelling the papers to economize, and there have been several consultations of the proprietors in reference to attempting a reduction of the wages of printers. On last Saturday night the Typographical Union had a meeting to consult upon the plans of the proprietors. A good many of the men on afternoon papers are in favor of a reduction, as their wages from fifty cents to forty-five cents per thousand ems, because they supposed that that might satisfy the employers; but the men on the morning papers would not consent that the wages of part of the craft should be reduced—all must stand or fall together. The chances are that there will be a printers' strike against a reduction.

CINCINNATI REFINEMENT.

Since coming here I have had two opportunities of noticing the tone and artistic cultivation of Cincinnati. One night I went to the theater, and on another to a grand concert of the Harmonic Society. The theater is spacious, but poorly fitted up. The performances began with several tableaux, in one of which a nude female, with scarcely the pretense of a fig-leaf, appeared, apparently almost naked girl, who climbed ropes, turned somersaults, hung by her heels, and did other feats, which were received, in the opinion of Cincinnatians, indecent, because the girl wore flesh-colored tights, and didn't really expose her naked limbs, she only seemed to do it. It was such an exhibition as would have been appropriate at a varieties, beer-jerking saloon, or sea-can hall. Yet I looked around in vain for negroes, evidently apparently many of the first people of the city, and among the whole I could only discern one woman who blushed or seemed ashamed of the show, and she was accompanied by an Irish servant girl. The men seemed pert clerks with pint-cup heads or gross, sensual faces, and the women were pasty faced, and they were all delighted with the performances. The play came next. It was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The negroes all spoke with a Southern dialect, and there was not a single character like anything in real life. I do not propose to discuss the merits of the play as a play; and of the actors I will only say that I never before saw a caricature of my recollection. I saw so much stupidity and pretension; yet the porky fellows composing the audience thought that nothing could be better. It was such a true picture of Southern whites and Southern negroes; and the ladies, sweet creatures! how they did applaud when that reflection of "Shoo, Fly! Don't Bodder Me" was introduced!

At the Harmonic Society's concert there was certainly an audience as could be collected in Cincinnati to hear Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and other pieces. Here I should perhaps say that I am told, and don't doubt it, that there is a refined and highly cultivated German social circle that has little to do with the American population. At the concert the German and Irish elements did their part in a handsome manner. Carl Zerrahn has no superior as a musician or as a manager, and that part of the concert which he was responsible for, and which was musical talent in Cincinnati was unexceptionable, but Cincinnati had one musical genius of her own in the affair. He is one of the rich men, and thus wheels in the Italian delights to applaud. When this Mr. Longworth tried to sing "Cujus Animam" the want of tone and expression, the hardness of his voice, his evident want of musical knowledge, and how what had been crammed into him by Mr. Smith, was painfully apparent. Mr. Smith is a fine musician of no. 2 reputation here (in fact, and Mr. Longworth was pushed forward, and when he sang the Cincinnati critics applauded, as not a single Cincinnati paper dared to think it was not first rate.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The city Council has just given $50,000 to the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The ostensible object is to match subsidy, but the principal carrying it will be to ascertain what members of the next Kentucky Legislature are made of. It is openly said that if $200,000 had been forthcoming to bribe certain members the bill could have been got through at the last session. I don't believe it, but don't think it strange. If Cincinnati is not bribed so. If so, why was not the $30,000 forthcoming. Were the wire-pullers too moral them to resort to bribery, or were they too parsimonious to spend their own money? Fifty thousand dollars are now ready, and no restriction as to how it is to be spent. The trustees are sanguine. They say they don't want a charter from Congress. They don't want any of the charters offered to them. They want things fixed to suit them. This is human nature.

THE ELECTION.

The municipal election has resulted in the success of the ring candidates, which indeed many prophecies of the terrible corruption that is to prevail. The most patent fact shown in the result is that the papers have not a grain of influence on public opinion. Even the most influential of them did pitch into Jimmy Fitzgerald, abusing him and bedabbling him with the vilest, epithets and grossest insinuations; but it seems as if the very grossness of the attacks brought on a reaction, and Jimmy—who may, perhaps, be a very tricky and unscrupulous fellow—was triumphantly elected, as also were his friends.

O. K.

A Visit to the Polls—How the Negroes Voted—Business Drooping.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, O., April 4.

I have just returned from the polls in this, the fifth ward, and for the first time in my life saw a black man cast and deposit his vote side by side with his pale-faced brother. Of course it looked strange to me, but I suppose it is all right, as it is the voice of the powers that be, not, however, by any means the voice of the people, as there is no doubt that even here in Ohio negro suffrage, as a separate and independent proposition, would be defeated by over fifty thousand majority.

There is but little excitement over the election, no one seeming disposed to question the right of any person to vote, and he did not get so. While I remained at the polls there were about the same number of colored as white votes offered, and but few challenges to objection. It is understood that the darkeys stand by the Republican ticket almost to a man, and don't want anything to do with the opposition.

In individual cases there is a good deal of button-holing of this new class of voters by candidates and their friends, though, as a general thing, they mix but little with the white, for the most part standing together in small squads around the places of voting.

They seem very proud of their newly-acquired honors, yet bear themselves with due meekness, so far as any demonstration of words is concerned. Occasionally a copper-colored gentleman, who has had a good deal of the latest cut, will "norste," in words of "learned length and thundering sound," to a gaping crowd. This, however, but seldom occurs, as generally, in order to form their Hatlessness, they prefer in indulging in that feeling of inward satisfaction to which the poet refers when he says:

Silent as we stand in thoughts too deep
And breathless, as we grow when feeling most.

Since the defeat of her pet scheme, the Southern railroad bill, Cincinnati has become as dull as a thrice told tale. With the exception of an occasional concert, and the regular entertainments at the theater, nothing whatever is going on to vary the monotony of dull city life. Our merchants are complaining of small sales and hard times and present unusually long faces on change.

SCRAPS.

☞ John Bright was lately dining with a citizen of Manchester who is an enthusiastic admirer of the United States. "I would like," said the host, "to come back fifty years after my death to see what a free country America has become." "I believe you would be glad of any excuse to come back," said Mr. Bright, with a grim smile.

THE CINCINNATI ELECTION.

Results at the Polls—The Bible Ticket Triumphant—Voting, Swearing, and Persecuting—Incidents of the Day.

[From yesterday's Gazette.]

Yesterday was a day of unusual excitement in this city. It was a day of which the people have been expected to herald a victory of the Bible, the public school, and the morals of the city, and to consign to political oblivion an honest administration of the municipal affairs of our city.

It was no ordinary election. Friends and foes were on the ground as the Gospel and devil, as honest and dishonest paper money were issued, as if their very lives and souls were involved.

The polling throughout the city was profound, and it resulted in a larger vote than usual for an election of city officers. A noticeable feature was the unusual quiet which prevailed in the precincts, especially so, for there was some little disturbance, but, in view of all the circumstances, it was a day for which we can feel grateful.

The colored men who had just been enfranchised under the recent proclamation generally voted. The whole number of votes cast by colored persons was about eleven hundred.

They voted quietly, and without molestation. It is but fair to say that so far as they behaved with eminent propriety, and throughout manifested an earnest desire to ascertain where their duty was to be found. As an old colt to find its mother, they generally voted the Republican ticket; indeed, they did this all most without exception, and it was noticeable that they waived present objections to most of the candidates, and were content to vote for them during the war. They, too, generally cast their votes for the School Board candidates who are in favor of the Bible in our public schools.

It was amusing to see how our Democratic friends forgot their prejudices to people of color, and how they were holding Bible meetings, button-holed them, and manifested a fellow-feeling that was wondrous kind. Time works changes strange enough, but in nothing have we seen it stronger than in the matter in which the "unterrified" yesterday forgot their old animosities and hastened to treat the colored folks as men and brethren.

It will be seen from the tables that the Rev. Thomas Vickers, the head and front of the anti-Bible movement, met with a Waterloo defeat in his own (the eleventh) ward. His competitor, the Bible candidate, Theodore Bauer, received 835 votes, while Mr. Vickers received but 324, giving the former a majority of 251.

In the Thirteenth ward, owing to division in the Democratic ranks, the colored men were instrumental in electing a Republican member of the City Council.

THE COLORED VOTE.

The colored votes in the different wards, as far as returned, were as follows:

1st, 5; 2d, 7; 3d, 30; 4th, 70; 5th, 52; 6th, 52; 7th, 21; 8th, 43; 9th, 9; 10th, 6; 11th, 5; 12th, 250; 14th, 107; 15th, 100; 16th, 45; 17th, 0; 18th, 20; 19th, 8; 20th, 8; 21st, 137; 22d, 3; 24th, 1; 25th, 0; 26th, 0.

Of these, not more than 25 are known to have voted the Democratic ticket.

INCIDENTS.

The Fourth ward was ablaze with excitement all day. Democrats at the polls would have rivaled that at a Donnybrook fair, had it not been for the presence of a strong force of police. Democrats, as the Gospel and devil, judging in their favorite amusement of ruining each other's physiognomies. The rigorous enforcement of the law against liquor selling, made it possible to preserve comparative decency.

A disturbance, however, broke forth about three o'clock, and a most delightful riot seemed about to be inaugurated, but Officer Phil. Nunn succeeded to calming the storm, and prevented a fist-class row from adding to the happiness of these gentle savages. About eleven o'clock p. m., when it was announced that Dr. Maley had been beaten by 170 votes, a yell arose from the crowd clustered around the engine house that would have done credit to the Fejee or Sandwich Islands. The overjoyed electors celebrated the event by forming in a mass and proceeding to the residence of the doctor, where they indulged in a serenade of Comanche yells, grunts, screeches, and other demonstrations of joy, and then hastened to the different saloons to obtain a renewed supply of the "ile" of human existence, and thus ended the grand all-day fandango in Ward 4.

When the votes were counted in the Fifteenth ward, it was found that the ballot box contained seventeen more ballots than there were names registered on the poll book. As this discrepancy was easily to be accounted for, and as seventeen votes, more or less, upon either side, could not change the result, the majority of the judges and clerks were in favor of adding the poll book, and allowing the discrepancy to go unnoticed. But John G Jones, a Democratic judge, and James M. Watkins, a Republican clerk, objected to such a poll book. One of the judges thereupon took the tallot box and another the key, and they separated to meet again this morning and reconcile their views.

(From yesterday's Commercial.)

In the wards in which they were strong in numbers, as the First, Third, Sixth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, and particularly in the First and Thirteenth, the colored voters of all hues, from ebony blackness up to eighth blood, turned out en masse and marched up to the gangways in long lines of exultant free and enfranchised citizens. The Irish stood back at a fair distance and generally in respectful silence to let their colored peers in the political world deposit their ballots. The black men came up with their tickets already folded in their pockets, generally with an entire absence of any peculiar facial expression of exultation, many of them with downcast eyes, as though embarrassed, and fearful of the gaze of the crowd. They possibly be suddenly and rudely startled out of a mere dream of citizenship. But few of their votes were challenged in comparison with the number that the Caucasian expected to encounter opposition. In the First, Third and Thirteenth wards the policemen were very useful in identifying those not well known to the challenging committees—generally the blacker citizens, who follow the river for a living. The intelligence of voters was rather limited, in but a few instances, most of them being barbers, hotel servants, house help and carriage and hack drivers. There was something of the savage about the full-blooded darkey, in spite of the velveteen-clad, nitrogen-hued citizens who acted as rallying committeemen for their brethren in line. Some of these, it is said, out of them showed brilliancy of strategy and general management as ward politicians. This was particularly the case in the First Ward, where the Bible ticket was defeated, threw nearly their entire strength for Fitzgerald, and in the Thirteenth Ward for Tilly King.

An electioneerer at the Second-ward polls yesterday rubbed up to the Very Rev. Edward Purcell, who happened to be one of the workers on the Bible crowd, and voted the regular Republican ticket, remarked that that was the one to vote. "See here, said he "there is a chance for a Germaner—a good Presbyterian; and here is the Bible candidate, Henry H. Davis. That's the ticket for you to vote, my man."

The reverend gentleman, quite taken aback, remarked that he did not vote in that ward and retired.

In the strong Democratic wards, such as the Thirteenth, Fourth, Sixth, and First, the negroes polled large votes, and they were the first to appear when the polls were open. Some of the old residents looked a little hard when the sooty-faced, woolly-headed citizens handed in their ballots, but we are happy to say no objections were made, and not the least obstacle was interposed.

The negroes, as a general thing, voted the straight Republican ticket and supported the Bible candidates.

The Democracy of the Thirteenth ward have a clean majority of about six hundred. Through their own mismanagement the Republicans and negroes were permitted to elect a Republican, Mr. Tilly King, to the Council yesterday. The lesson is one which the ward should not forget soon. If the Democracy ever there will persist in dividing their votes between four or five candidates they may expect defeat. King's majority was one hundred and ten over the highest vote cast for a Democratic candidate, which was Mr. Gallmeyer. This latter gentleman, with his powerful organization and action, or partly parliamentary and partly social, membership necessitated an individual association that was personally unpleasant to a majority of the Society. So the application of the negro physicians was rejected. A minority of the Society then seceded, and, with those who had been rejected, organized a separate and distinct society. This, so far, was all as it should be. Those who preferred not to associate even thus much with the negro exercised the unquestionable right of the ballot, and the negro was rejected in his application for society membership. Those who did not object to society association with the negro, united with him, and organized a distinct society, which has, it is believed, been duly chartered by Congress. This new society will send its delegates to the American Medical Association, in May, and, according to the provisions of the constitution of the association, will be entitled to send two delegates to each State in the Union. Whether it will be permitted to permanently hold these seats is another question, and one which will be passed upon by the Association at its next session. The action of these colored physicians in seeking admission to the association is regarded as a test case, and the result will be looked for with much interest by the profession of the country. Should the association refuse admission to the delegates of the colored society, it is said that the latter will withdraw from the association, and form a national association of colored physicians, which will be entitled to admission to the association.

The following is the vote in detail:

Wards.	Democratic.	Republican.	Democratic Majority.	Republican Majority.
1	1,000	835	165	
2	1,000	1,000		
3	1,000	1,000		
4	1,000	1,000		
5	1,000	1,000		
6	1,000	1,000		
7	1,000	1,000		
8	1,000	1,000		
9	1,000	1,000		
10	1,000	1,000		
11	1,000	1,000		
12	1,000	1,000		
13	1,000	1,000		
14	1,000	1,000		
15	1,000	1,000		
16	1,000	1,000		
17	1,000	1,000		
18	1,000	1,000		
19	1,000	1,000		
20	1,000	1,000		
21	1,000	1,000		
22	1,000	1,000		
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Ring News

BOATS LEAVING TODAY.

[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

ARRIVALS—April 3.

United States, Cin.	Jno. Porter, Cin.
Thomas E. Ray, Pitts.	Jno. Porter, Evansville.
Kate Pinkston, N. O.	Belle City, Cincinnati.
Mary Boone, N. O.	Indiana, N. O.

DEPARTURES—April 3.

United States, Cin.	Jno. Porter, Cin.
Thomas E. Ray, Pitts.	Jno. Porter, Evansville.
Kate Pinkston, N. O.	Belle City, Cincinnati.
Mary Boone, N. O.	Indiana, N. O.

The RIVER during the last 24 hours has been about stationary. Last night it fell 1 inch in the canal and 2d. 3ch 4 inches through the shoals. The weather for the last few hours has been exceedingly fine. The city boats have been exceedingly busy. The trouble up here with the ice has been a source of annoyance to all. On board quite in praise of Capt. Holloway and Gus Simmons, the steward, and other officers of the Kate Pinkston, for the comfort of the passengers, did everything to prevent confusion and secure the safety of all on board."

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 4, 1870.

Present—W. F. Rubel, President, and all the members except Messrs. Ellis and Gilbert.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Crowe submitted a resolution from the Common Council, providing that the Joint Committee on Common Schools, Public Buildings and Health be directed to investigate and report whether the apartments of the new J. H. Graham school house are healthful or unhealthful, which was adopted.

Mr. Vissman reported an ordinance from the Common Council to repeal ordinance No. 614, entitled "An Ordinance fixing the salaries of certain city officers," approved ——, 1869, which was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Wiseman, Kinck, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie and Bryce—6.

NAYS—President Rubel and Messrs. Crowe, Gilbert and Gaulbert—4.

Mr. Byrne, from the Committee on Taverns and Confectionaries, report adverse of granting a coffee house license to George Marker, on the corner of Seventeenth and Main streets, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. J. Tigert, sump contractor, &c.	$ 171 75
C. U. Shreve & Co., Falls City Market	21 75
C. U. Shreve & Co., Rooms Market	10 00
C. U. Shreve & Co., Court-house	40 50
Louisville Anzeiger	1,124 60
Courier-Journal	1,124 60
St. Xavier's Industrial School	2,117 60
Louisville Commercial	1,124 60
Fire Department report for February	5,397 32
Wm. Low, pipe sewer in Eighteenth street	103 66
John Gleason, work on Magazine street, between Jacob and Rooms Market	143 25
P. Bannon, pipe in sewer in Eighteenth street, north of Kentucky street	999 18
Mr. Byrne, from Committee on Streets and Sewers, reported in favor of approving the Engineer's apportionment of the improvement of Eighteenth street, from Main to the north street to the east side of West street, which was adopted.	
A contract for street cleaning, W. D., with M. and E. McCarthy, was received from the Common Council and approved.	
A report from the City Engineer and plat on the case of a petition for the extension of Main and Spring streets were received from the Common Council and approved.	
Mr. Byrne, from Committee on Elections and Returns, reported in favor of approving the bonds of E. W. Gaff, Constable of the Fourth ward.	
City Attorney; I. M. S. John, City Engineer; W. Jenkins, Chief of Police, which was adopted.	
Mr. Guthrie, from Committee on Police, reported adversely to the petition of M. Sullivan, which report was adopted.	
Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution to appoint a committee of one from the board and two from the Common Council in favor of Milton Hill, Engineer and Assessor

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1870.

Sailing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Hours.			Arrive.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6:30		Louisville, New Orleans and Memphis Mail	9:30	
9:15		Louisville, Nashville and Memphis Mail	7:30	
	2:30	Short Line	12:30	
	2:30	Louisville, Nashville and Memphis Mail	7:30	
	2:30	Louisville, Nashville and Memphis Express	7:30	
	2:30	Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Mail	12:30	
	2:30	Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Express	12:30	
	2:30	Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Mail	12:30	
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